

## RED CROSS PARLIES WITH RELIEF BOARD

Sixty Willing to Cooperate if Their Identities and Independence Are Kept.

### TO FIGHT CONSOLIDATION

Committee Named at Closed Meeting to Negotiate With Davison on War Work.

Sixty agencies which have been devoting themselves to war relief, some of them since the beginning of the war, are willing to cooperate with the Red Cross on condition the identity and independence of even the smallest of these organizations be preserved and that they be allowed to continue their work in their own way. They do not want consolidation with the Red Cross.

Such was the desire expressed yesterday in a meeting at the Ritz-Carlton of representatives of the sixty agencies, which were pictured as having more than 1,000 branches in the United States and a membership of "more than 100,000 loyal, devoted, generous men and women who have given their time, energy and money, often at the cost of great personal sacrifice, for the relief of the destitute and the suffering."

### Committee Will Negotiate.

It was explained at the meeting, to which reporters were not admitted, that the Red Cross, as reorganized under the leadership of Henry P. Davison, had appointed a committee on cooperation and that Robert S. Lovett, as chairman of this committee, had been interviewing spokesmen for the relief societies to get their opinions as to the best way of coordinating all relief effort.

Fear was expressed in the meeting that the Red Cross meant to "swallow up" the other agencies. John Moffat, active head of the National Allied Relief Committee, said this was not so. The chairman, Frederick H. Allen, was asked to appoint a committee of men to discuss with the Red Cross, War Council or Judge Lovett's committee the question of cooperation and carry on negotiations. The sixty committees organized themselves into a council and made Mr. Moffat executive secretary.

The Red Cross has made no public statement of its intentions regarding the swamping of separate societies carrying on relief work.

### Wilson Favors Centralization.

But a hint of what is in the air may be obtained from the statement made by President Wilson in his message to Congress, in which he said that the Red Cross War Council, he said:

"The best way in which to impart the greatest efficiency to the relief work which this war will entail will be to concentrate it in the hands of a single experienced organization which will be recognized by law and by international convention as the sole instrumentality for such purposes."

Mr. Moffat made a conciliatory speech in opening yesterday's meeting, which was called by the French Heroes Fund, of which he is chairman. He said he had been told by "responsible members of the Red Cross" that they do not propose to eliminate existing work, but to "support and assist all serious work."

On this basis he proposed a vote of congratulation to the Red Cross for its success in the success of its \$100,000,000 campaign "and to welcome them as one of the 'us' being underlined in the typewritten copy of Mr. Moffat's remarks."

At the beginning of the war until June 1 this year," Mr. Moffat said, "these committees have raised fully three times as much money as the Red Cross. The societies have been in the household words in the allied lands."

### Why They Were Successful.

Their most effective work has been done because those in charge have been personally responsible for the work they were doing. They would not be able to do it if they were willing to give so much time and thought to the raising of money. They were not a large, impersonal group, for the administration of which they themselves could not be individually responsible.

In the name of efficiency the interest and enthusiasm of these experienced and devoted workers should be preserved. Mr. Moffat stressed the argument that many of the societies will make only one gift to a given committee in a certain length of time, but it is ever so powerful, but that these same persons if properly organized will make many gifts. But some period are almost sure to subside to all of them.

### We are all inspired by the common purpose of doing the greatest amount of good.

"The problem before us now is to combine our power and utilize it to the best advantage, while keeping our identity," Mr. Moffat said.

### Suggests Federal Council.

He suggested the formation of a federal council, including two delegates from each approved relief committee. The council would approve appeals to be sent out by the member societies. Through a committee it would confer with the Red Cross. The money raised by all the societies should be included in one total in statements given the newspapers, each society being credited with its individual accomplishment.

"I have no doubt," Mr. Moffat added, "that if the Red Cross War Council were to be a representative Prussian General he would bring great pressure to bear to have all relief committees to join in one vast machine. But just as it is the policy of the Allies to preserve the identity and freedom of the smallest country so it will be the policy of the federal council of allied relief committees and undoubtedly also of the Red Cross, to preserve the rights and identity of even the smallest of the committees."

### Considerable criticism of the Red Cross as it worked before its reorganization was heard in the meeting.

Mr. Hatch Willard, head of the National Surgical Dressing Committee, said the Red Cross had "vast stores" of supplies in this country while men in France were dying for need of them. "We have got the stuff, we have shipped it, we have saved their lives and we are ready to do it again," Mrs. Willard said. "The Red Cross ought to call to account the experts in war relief who for three years have been the recipients of mercy to the suffering."

### Capt. Philip Lydig, just back from Russia, said the Red Cross had not sent enough ambulances and supplies to Russia.

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### Mrs. Atherton Opposed.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the novelist, who has been giving her time to the Red Cross, also spoke against consolidation by the Red Cross. Miss Katharine B. Davis said she had not found the Red Cross efficient in the Messina famine emergency.

### She said the only person at the meeting who favored amalgamation with the Red Cross was Mrs. Lewis B. Sullivan.

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## BORDEN HARRISON, Mrs. Barclay Warburton of Philadelphia, Miss Edith Bangs of Boston, Henry J. Ford and Mrs. Russell Tyson of Chicago, Edmund G. Merrill, chairman of the executive committee of the National Allied Relief Committee, and Whitney Warren of the Secura National.

After the meeting Mr. Moffat said: "We would be willing to give money, supplies and other things for the relief of sufferers to the Red Cross, but the step of absorption at this moment seems inopportune."

Judge Lovett said last night at his home in Spring Valley, N. Y.: "Our committee will be very glad to meet the committee of the relief societies and I am sure we can arrive at complete cooperation."

### NEW ENGLAND LIBERAL.

Its Quota for Red Cross is Largely Over-subscribed.

Boston, June 27.—New England largely over-subscribed its allotment of the Red Cross war fund, according to incomplete figures of cash on hand announced to-night after the campaign in this city has been closed. Massachusetts gave \$2,383,807, of which greater Boston's contribution was \$2,138,455. These figures, like those of other States, will probably be considerably increased, it is said. Maine reported a total of \$253,372, Vermont, \$170,000; Rhode Island, \$979,576, and New Hampshire, \$330,000. The combined reports showed an aggregate of \$7,394,755, as compared with an expected maximum amount of \$7,000,000.

## RED CROSS ACCEPTS CATHOLIC SISTERS

### Organization Assures Cardinal Gibbons There Is No Discrimination.

Baltimore, June 27.—To offset a rumor that the American Red Cross was discriminating against the nursing sisterhoods of the Catholic Church Cardinal Gibbons took up the matter with the Red Cross, and has received the following letter from Elliot Wadsworth, acting chairman of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.:

"YOUR EXCELLENCE: The question of the attitude of the American Red Cross toward utilizing the services of nursing sisterhoods has been raised several times lately. It might almost appear from the form of some of these questions that a rumor was being deliberately circulated that the American Red Cross was discriminating against the nursing sisterhoods in the care of wounded soldiers and sailors."

"During the Spanish-American war a number of members of sisterhoods wore their garb while serving as nurses in military hospitals in Florida and elsewhere. Such a service was provided for by the rules governing the nursing service of the Red Cross."

"Rule 9, of the duties of committees on nursing in the American Red Cross adopted nearly eight years ago, recites it is the duty of the committee 'to keep on file lists of sisterhoods and other orders, and women volunteers available for Red Cross relief work involving the care of the sick or wounded, either in time of war or calamity.'"

"The committee on nursing is unequivocally to you at this time that members of the nursing sisterhoods may wear their official dress while serving as nurses under the Red Cross, and the Red Cross has no desire in any way to debar the Sisters on account of their dress, or on any other account, from serving their country as all other nurses will desire to do."

### RED CROSS WANTS NEW ALLIED RULE

#### Davison Appeals for Those of Teuton Parentage.

Washington, June 27.—Chairman Henry P. Davison of the Red Cross has asked the State Department to urge the Entente Allies to modify their recent ruling that Red Cross hospitals must accept only citizens of German or Austrian birth or parentage. The Allies have refused to allow their consular officials to visit the hospitals and officers to visit the personnel. This has caused considerable embarrassment to the Red Cross because a large number of the recruits for the base hospitals are persons within the proscribed class.

Mr. Davison conferred with Secretary Lansing to-day and the State Department will make representations at once upon the subject. The Red Cross, Mr. Davison said, had never questioned the loyalty of any American citizens offering to go into the hospital service. Such a ruling, he said, would be a discrimination against those of Teuton parentage, and must inevitably result in unfair discrimination against some of its most patriotic citizens.

"Obviously no such ruling can be applied against our troops, who will soon be fighting side by side with the Allies in France, and I am confident that when the situation is fully understood the ruling will be modified in favor of those loyal American citizens who are sent to participate in the humanitarian work of the Red Cross is undertaking."

"It may be that by some chance a disloyal man or woman may enlist, but I had rather take that chance than to take the chance of having any of our people discriminated against when they are really trying to help."

"I am sure that it is not the purpose of the allied nations to discriminate against any loyal American citizen. But it is of vital importance that we should be free to accept the services of all patriotic Americans who are willing to help. The Red Cross day will be July 9, when there will be a special programme of races, including the Red Cross Handicap. Prize boxes will be sold, probably at auction."

### ALLIES DENOUNCE TREATIES.

#### Commercial Agreements Will Be Reshaped After War.

LONDON, June 27.—In reply to a question whether the Entente Allies were denouncing their commercial treaties as they were free to conclude new treaties after the war, Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in the House of Commons to-day that Italy had denounced the commercial treaties which it had concluded with the British Government.

### I. W. W. SUPPRESSION ASKED.

#### Business Men and Farmers Make Complaints at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 27.—The State Council of Defense announced to-day that it has been overwhelmed by requests from farmers and business men to stop activities of Industrial Workers of the World.

### One Farmer Told the Council that I. W. W. members engaged in boxing fight, pressing their thumbnails into apples, spilling thousands.

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## CITY'S RED CROSS FUND STILL GROWS

Contributions Reach Approximately \$89,000,000 and More Are to Come.

### NEW YORK'S INFLUENCE

#### Nation's Generous Response

#### Laid to Inspiring Gifts Made Here.

Indications last night were that the \$114,000,000 estimated by Henry P. Davison as the total of the nation's contributions to the Red Cross would be passed. New York city's contributions had reached approximately \$39,000,000, and the total outside the city—as telephoned from Washington at noon—was \$72,527,102. This brought the reported grand total to about \$111,527,102.

Every mail to both the national headquarters and the headquarters of the New York committee increases the list of contributions, and this condition is certain to continue for many days longer. A large number of business houses, with branches in every part of the country, which set aside percentages for the Red Cross on certain days, are yet to report, and others have named Red Cross days for the last of this week. Reports from the many thousands of churches which observed Red Cross Sunday also are far from complete.

Expected returns from these sources might be expected to bring the New York city will reach the \$40,000,000 mark originally set as its quota. It is not improbable that the final total will be in excess of this sum.

### More Dividend Gifts Expected.

Further special dividend declarations are expected in the next few days. A special committee which includes Cleveland H. Dodge, Mr. J. Morgan has been appointed to call upon the officers of several large corporations and urge them to help in pushing the city's total closer to the \$50,000,000 mark.

Seward Prosser, chairman of the executive committee of the finance committee, Charles Sumner Ward, secretary of the finance committee; Cornelius S. Bliss and Peter S. Duryea went to Washington last night to confer with Mr. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, regarding the results of the campaign.

Although New York seemed for a time to be exerting a powerful influence in encouraging other cities to their utmost endeavor. In an official statement Mr. Ward said:

"While the country outside New York went far beyond the expectations of the finance committee in the immense sum contributed, New York was the real leader in this campaign. From numerous cities such as Cleveland, Milwaukee, St. Louis and San Francisco, we have had the comment, 'we could not have done it without the leadership of New York.' It was the splendid personnel of the New York committee and the very large gifts announced from New York in advance that inspired the rest of the country to this great work."

"Many cities that were hesitating about entering upon the campaign on account of difficulties were inspired by the example of New York. Probably no campaign ever had so many difficulties to overcome and the time seemed altogether too short to overcome them."

### Tribute to Patriotism.

"The conquering of these difficulties and the raising of this largest sum ever raised for a single philanthropic purpose in human history in so short a time, with an organization so imperfect in detail, because of having been so quickly thrown together, is the highest possible tribute to the loyalty and patriotism of the American people in this time of crisis."

"The people of New York, the financial heart of the nation, may well take pride in the part this city played in setting the pace for the rest of the country."

Among yesterday's contributions were \$25,000 by Mrs. E. E. Benjamin. There was also a gift of \$25,000 by the E. W. Bliss Company. Another of approximately \$24,000 came from the Standard Oil Company. The Standard Oil Company's stock on the market and turned over the proceeds to the fund. Quan Yick Nam, an exporter who took contributions from New York, Chinese totaling more than \$200 to headquarters yesterday, added \$50 to that amount yesterday. J. H. Lane & Co. sent \$10,000.

The total contributions of New York Jewellers was estimated at \$75,000 by Laurence Gardner, secretary of the National Jewellers' Board of Trade. The subscriptions of merchants in New York, Providence, Chicago and other jewelry centres is expected to bring the total for the industry to more than \$200,000.

The woman suffrage team of which Herbert Lee Pratt was captain, got contributions amounting to \$155,314. Announcement was made last night that 25 per cent. of the combined total sales of the hotel and sick room supplies departments of the 158 Liggett-Riker-Hegeman-Jaynes drug stores in sixty-five cities to-morrow, Saturday and Monday will go to the Red Cross fund. Red Cross enthusiasts in New York will have several opportunities to aid the Red Cross in the near future. At the suggestion of Mrs. August Belmont, the "Jockey Club" and the "Empire City, Saratoga and Westchester racing associations have decided to designate a Red Cross day, when the profits of the racing will be turned over to the Red Cross. Her associates in the campaign work. The Queens county club's Red Cross day will be July 9, when there will be a special programme of races, including the Red Cross Handicap. Prize boxes will be sold, probably at auction."

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## BRITISH CONDEMN N. Y. FIRM'S COFFEE

### Aron & Co. Shipments Found Destined for Germany.

LONDON, June 27.—The prize court has condemned 12,000 bags of coffee shipped by the American firm of Aron & Co., seized on board thirteen steamships. Sir Samuel T. Evans, president of the prize court, in passing judgment said it was surprising that the officers of the Aron company should make such statements as they had under oath. Not a single bona fide purchaser of the coffee was named, and the president of the court added, and the consignments were shipped for the purpose of being forwarded to Germany.

In asking for the condemnation of coffee, Sir Frederick Smith, the Attorney-General, said that before the war the firm of Aron & Co. did virtually no business with either Scandinavia or Russia, but that its business had assumed large proportions since the war began. The Crown contended that the coffee was intended for Germany. Aron & Co.'s attorney denied the accusation.

In a statement made in New York Aron & Co. said they were interested in only 5,000 bags of the coffee, which was shipped in 1915 and which since had been released under bond. It was added that the company had concluded an agreement with the British Government under which all restrictions against coffee moved from their houses, which are located in Brazil, New Orleans, New York and Europe.

### ALL BOAT OWNERS MUST GET PERMITS

#### Navy Department Acts to Prevent Possible Damage by German Fanatics.

Owners of big and little craft, including motor boats, navigating the waters of the United States will have to get licenses if they want to ply between New York and other ports in the harbor without being held up by the patrol boats of Uncle Sam. The Navy Department is not going to take any chances in protecting the shipping and port interests of the country, it is going to be especially careful about the character of applicants for licenses.

Small craft manned by German fanatics might inflict heavy damage on American shipping, and it is the intention of Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, commander of the Third Naval district, to prevent any such craft getting a chance to do harm in his district.

In a notice to mariners just issued the Navy Department said that all vessels engaged in the navigation of waters of naval districts or in the navigation of defensive sea areas in New York harbor must obtain a license from the Navy Department. Fishing craft are included in the list, so no vessel disguised as a fisherman may do harm to American property or persons abroad.

The granting of licenses will begin about July 1. The Rear Admiral says the "Navy Department has no intention of placing any new tax on the pleasure boat, but must be cognizant of the character of the vessels navigating the waters of the United States."

Every vessel must be required to carry its license on board and exhibit the same to an inspecting officer. Failure to carry a license from the commandant will make a vessel liable to seizure for examination. Any person applying for a license will be required to submit satisfactory references as to character, loyalty and good character. Other instructions as to the licenses follow:

"Members of an organized yacht club or company may obtain licenses through the club or company. An individual owner may obtain a license by appearing in person before a license officer and producing satisfactory references as above specified, or by written application."

"On and after July 1 an application for license may be made at Room 10, New York City, in person, or by writing to the license officer then in charge. Owners of vessels located about New York may apply for license at the following places: (Green Point), including Barnegat, N. J. The district is divided into nine sections, the headquarters of which are as follows: Section 1, New York City; Section 2, Port Jefferson, L. I.; Section 3, Montauk, L. I.; Section 4, West Sayville, L. I.; Section 5, Hempstead Harbor, L. I.; Section 6, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn; Section 7, Whitestone, L. I.; Section 8, Tompkinsville, Staten Island; Section 9, same as Section 8."

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At 10 o'clock in the morning public school children will sing in City Hall Park and in other parks and squares. In the afternoon there will be athletic meets between public school children in the stadium and in the public playgrounds. The Mayor's committee, of which George Gordon Baker is chairman, will spend \$25,000 on the celebration, of which \$25,000 was appropriated by the city. The remainder was raised by popular subscription. None of the sum is to be spent for fireworks.

### SAFETY AND SANE FOURTH AGAIN.

#### Secretary Baker Will Speak at Night Meeting Here.

New York's celebration of Independence Day will be "safe and sane" in every respect under the plans of the Mayor's committee which is in charge of the celebration. The plans,